

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

Two Towns Completely Wrecked—Great Loss of Life—Details of the Casualty.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The Times-Democrat special says: A frightful cyclone passed over Wesson and the town of Beauregard, a mile above, about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The wind for the past three days has been blowing a gale and lowering clouds indicated a storm. Its approach was known some minutes before by rumbling sounds, the windows in dwellings shaking with violence, and many intelligent people thought it an earthquake. The thunder roared, and lightning flashed with alarming force and vividness. Fences were blown down, trees which had stood the storms of years were uprooted and cast 100 yards away. East of the railroad in Wesson the damage was light, but in the western portion of the town the destruction was awful in its character. As soon as the storm had somewhat abated, and the people began to look about, loud peals of the church bells rang out, and they were seen running in all directions toward Wesson, the rain in the meantime pouring in torrents.

Reaching Peach Orchard street, an indescribable scene was witnessed. This street was lined with a large number of houses in which operatives of the Mississippi mills are domiciled, and here the greatest destruction occurred. People were seen on all sides sobbing, and the groans of the wounded beneath the ruins were perfectly appalling. Dwellings were torn to atoms, and pine forests just beyond were blown out of existence. The work of removing the dead and extracting the wounded from the ruins then began. Calvin Reed, living in the vicinity, died from excitement.

Drs. Sexton, Rowan and Butler were soon upon the scene and did all in their power to relieve the suffering of the wounded, and up to this hour I estimate the number killed at thirteen, and two or three children missing. One hundred and fifty or two hundred dwellings were blown down; from some of them escapes were miraculous. The number of people with broken limbs is estimated by the doctors at seventy-five. The wounded were removed as fast as possible to houses which escaped injury. Several dead lay out in the violent rain more than an hour after the storm.

Citizens are doing all in their power for the wounded, many whom, it is feared, will die. A special train with physicians from McComb City and Brookhaven, arrived Sunday evening, and Dr. Bowen at night.

Among the killed in Wesson are Mrs. Causty and two children, several children of J. T. Gibson, one of whom was found crushed under a chimney. Two persons were mangled so as to be unrecognizable, and several others, whose names could not be obtained in the confusion. A little boy was found in the woods, several hundred yards away, unhurt. Our town, except in the locality mentioned, suffered little except general destruction of fences and trees.

Beauregard was also visited Sunday evening. It is only a mile above here, and lay in the direct path of the cyclone. The scene is absolutely appalling. Beauregard is no more. It is in truth a mass of ruins. It is with difficulty that any one can ride through, so thickly are trees strewn across the road. There is not a house of any character standing in the place. The two brick stores of Thompson & Co. and M. Daniel & Co., the largest in the place, were swept away. Timber was scattered for miles around, and even out in the country for two and a half miles dwellings were swept away and wrecked.

List of the dead and wounded: John Ross, mortally; young Milton, killed; Morgan James, mortally; Isaac Bloom, seriously; M. M. Daniels, badly if not mortally; Daniels, badly hurt; Mr. Turnbull, of Brookhaven, fatally; Captain Lampkins, wife and child, all dead; George Hollenway, mortally, and Mrs. Hollenway, leg broken.

The depot was swept away, and not a sign of it now remains. Mr. Wilcox had both arms broken, A. J. Ferguson and family, including ten persons, were dangerously wounded, and Mr. Charles Lane and Dr. Albert G. Pierce and child mortally. Their house fell on them. J. O. Williams was killed.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

JACKSON, Miss., April 23.—The report of destruction by the cyclone are coming in. At Wesson, thirteen persons were killed, and sixty wounded. At Beauregard twenty-three were killed, and ninety wounded. Twenty-seven houses in Wesson were destroyed. Beauregard is entirely swept away. The suffering is very great, and assistance is needed. On the Natchez and Columbus railroad, the town of Tillman was destroyed, several persons killed and wounded. On

the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad the town of Lawrence suffered terribly. Reports from other places and from the country show the storm did wide-spread destruction. The telegraph lines are blown down for miles.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS.

A Few Anecdotes Told in the City of His Nativity.

Gov. Stephens had an especial fondness for young folks, says the Atlanta Constitution, and he was particularly kind to reporters who dealt fairly with him. One thing that he always insisted on was that he alone should supply the news of the executive office. Soon after he went into office the Constitution's young man noticed things remarkably dry about the executive office, and after a few queries learned that the governor had ordered that no news be given the press. That night the Constitution's young man was in the office at the mansion. The young man was feeling a little blue, because an important source of news had been taken away, and in a voice that showed his anxiety, remarked:

"Governor, I believe you have instructed the secretaries and clerks in your office to tell me nothing?"

"I have," was the reply. "My first order is that no person connected with the office shall mention anything that is said or done there."

"But, governor," asked the reporter, "how am I to get my department news?"

Turning around to the young man, the face of the governor lighted up with a smile as he answered almost in a shout:

"Come to me; I'm boss."

He was as good as his word. After supper the reporters would drop around and the governor always kept them well up with the news. Sometimes he would throw in a good story for their amusement as 7 o'clock was his leisure hour. One night three of the "boys" were there. They were scattered around the room, one young fellow leaned on the mantelpiece, another rocked in an easy chair, and a third sat over by the secretary's desk. The governor had told them the news of the day, and as they lingered he began to talk of times that were before the reporters knew of this land and time. Said Mr. Stephens:

"I shall never forget my first trip away from home, nor the impression it made on me. I was quite a young man, and some business fell into my hands that carried me north. I had never been as far as Washington before, and of course I wanted to see what there was to be seen. I went into the senate gallery and took my seat. I could easily pick out the prominent men by the pictures that I had seen of them. Pretty soon a question came up and the president of the senate announced that Mr. Webster was entitled to the floor. Of course I was very much gratified that I was to hear him. He arose and began speaking in an ordinary conversational way. I think he took his snuff occasionally. He never made a gesture from the time he opened until he closed. I thought it was all sound doctrine, but I was convinced that I knew a dozen college boys who could have beaten him speaking. The next morning I picked up a paper. There was his speech, headed, 'Mr. Webster's Great Speech on the finances.' Pshaw, I thought, they don't call that a great speech, do they? I saw another paper. There I saw again headed Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. I went to Baltimore. There they had Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. I reached Philadelphia and everybody was talking about Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. I got to New York. There everybody was in a ferment over Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. It was the same way in Boston. So I concluded that it must be a great speech. I put me to thinking, and I made up my mind that I was not the way a man said anything, but what he said, that made him an orator."

It was with such stories as the above that the governor entertained the reporters when they had a moment to spare.

Bald Heads.

Mme Nilson, the sweet singer, don't like bald-headed men. In fact she strongly intimates that all bald-headed men are dissolute, whereupon the editor of the Globe-Democrat the editor of which is probably bald, says:

Had she understood fully the facts of evolution she would have known that baldness was an indication of very high development, and that when man reaches the goal toward which he is tending he will be altogether hairless. She would have noted that the great thinkers are all bald, and that in the advancing age every generation becomes bald a little earlier than its immediate predecessor. She would have ascertained that when man was a monkey, or its equivalent, he had hair all over him, and that he has progressed toward civilization as the hair dropped from him. It cannot be that a process which has been so long continued will cease until the hair is all gone, just as the tail is all gone.

—Texas will net \$13,000,000 from the increase in her sheep farms this spring.

Jute and Ramie Suited to the South.

A writer in the Chicago Journal of Commerce says that jute and ramie are fibres especially adapted to the more southern climate. They differ in character to the extent that cotton and flax differ, or rather cotton and hemp, or flax and hemp. In the recent discoveries of new processes and inventions of new machinery, jute is made to enter into a great variety of products of fine as well as coarse goods. In carpets especially this cheap material finds its true place. It is used for an adalation and decoration in velvet and moquette and without carpets; and what is further, in a great proportion of the fine silks now in use goods of the chief body is of jute so mingled with silk as to only be known by a thorough test. It takes color readily, and for towels and for table spreads finds a growing market. This jute industry is growing rapidly in all countries, and the production of raw material should at once be entered upon extensively in the warm, moist climate southward, where two or three crops a year may be produced. We are not aware that there are any manufactures of ramie or china grass in the United States, although we see the statement that one is soon to be in operation in New York. Ramie is of a more delicate character, coming nearest to a substitute of silk of any of the vegetable fibres. An exchange remarks that jute grows like a weed in the lower lands of the Gulf States. It can be raised for nearly nothing, as can also ramie. The same machinery is said to work well in separating the fibre from either jute or ramie. This opens up a prospect of an enormous new southern industry.

D. E. Chirille, of New Orleans, is engaged in growing the ramie plant and preparing the fibre, some specimens of which are pronounced by the New Orleans Times-Democrat as truly marvelous for a vegetable production. It is very difficult to distinguish between them and silk, mohair, wool or flag. The articles are satins of Lyons, cretons, damask, linen; and one becomes confused in the effort to determine the proportion of ramie fibre that mingles in the silk, the wool or the flag; all are the product of the ramie verte, or true ramie. The plant grows luxuriantly, thrives for many years and furnishes from three or four cuttings annually.

A Baby for Barnum.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

The birth of an eccentric child in Turkish Kurdistan is announced by the Diarbekir newspaper. The infant, who is an object of interest not unmingled with alarm to all in the neighborhood, was born with a beard and mustache, a perfect set of thirty-two teeth, and with no fewer than forty distinctly formed fingers. Its behavior from the moment of its birth has been far from satisfactory. It is excessively noisy and violent, and, owing to the cruel bites it inflicts on all who come within reach of its mouth, it has been found necessary to extract all its front teeth. Notwithstanding this disfigurement the child's appearance is, if not prepossessing, at least imposing. No one who has seen it as it lies in the cradle stroking its beard and pulling its mustache with its forty fingers is ever likely to forget it. Few babies have ever excited greater interest, and for exhibitional purposes this little stranger is simply invaluable.

Stubborn Things.

"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination. "Yes, sir," said the witness, "and so are women; and if you get anything out of me just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt," said the lawyer. "Very well," said the witness; "I shall suffer justly, for I have the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

—Near Barker, a construction train on the Missouri Pacific struck a horse on the track and jumped the rails, causing the death of five men.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Nervousness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye. Restlessness, with awful dreams, highly colored urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR ON WITHING changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts as a tonic, and is sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of \$1. OFFICE, 25 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

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to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

For N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

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It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

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